LANGUAGE IN INDIA
http://www.languageinindia.com
Volume 5 : 5 May 2005

ADVERB FORMATION IN TAMIL

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1. Introduction

Except certain adverbs like *angku* `there', *ingku* `here', and *engku* `where', other adverbs are different forms of nouns and verbs. They are produced as the function and/or meanings of the nouns and verbs and their inflected forms are changed and a few are lexicalized as adverbial suffixes. As this is the case, adverbs can be considered as a secondary formation due to change in the function of the inflected and non-inflected forms of nouns and verbs and not as a separate class of words. One can raise doubt about the productivity in the formation of adverbs too. A better understanding of the adverbial formation can be evolved by analysing the words declared as adverbs in dictionaries. With this in mind an attempt is made here to pick out the adverbs lited in *kiriyaavin taRkaalat tamizh akraaati* (KTTA) and analyse them so as to get a clear picture of the adverbial formation. A taxonomy of adverbial forms will be aimed at in order to stream line our understanding of the adverbial formation.

Adverbs cannot be identified by their shape. That is, they cannot be identified by their morphemic structure. There is no special suffix which can tell us that a particular form is an adverb and nor there is any particular inflection meant only for adverbs. Only syntactic features can tell whether a particular form is an adverb or not. But even here, the line of demarcation between certain inflected forms of nouns and adverbs as well as that between inflected forms of verbs and adverbs is blurred.

One may have to look into adverbs form the diachronic point of view. Advebs can be broadly divided into two: unanalysable and analysable adverbs. *ndeeRRu* `yesterday', *ndaaLai* `tomorrow' can be given as examples of the former type and *ipootu* `now', *appootu* `at that time' can be given as examples of the latter type. Even *neeRRu* `yesterday' and *ndaaLai* `tomorrow' can be further broken down, but that will be moving towards etymology, which is not our intention.

2. Taxonomy of formation of adverbs

The following is the taxonomy of the formation of adverbs.

1. Adverbs not formed from nonfinite forms of verbs

   a. Adverbs formed from casal forms of nouns

   b. Adverbs which are not casal forms of nouns

2. Adverbs formed from nonfinite forms of verbs

2.1. Adverbs not formed from non-finite forms of verbs

2.1.1. Adverbs formed from casal forms of nouns

Certain sets of nouns, which are inflected form cases, get lexicalized as adverbs. They can be classified into 5 types based on the case suffixes.

1. adverbs from forms inflected for case suffix *ukku*
2. adverbs from forms inflected for case suffix *ooTu*
3. adverbs from forms inflected for case suffix *uTan*
4. adverbs from forms inflected for case suffix *il*
5. adverbs from forms inflected for case suffix *aal*

2.1.1.1. Adverbs from forms inflected for case suffix -*ukku*

There are simple as well as compounds. Following are the sub types of this formation.

1. noun + ukku > adverb

   appootai + ukku > appootaikku 'at they time'

   ammaTtu + ukku > ammaTTukku 'that much'

   anRai 'that day' + kku > anRaikku 'that day'

ippootai `at this time' + ukku > ippootaikku `now'

inRai + ukku > inRaikku 'today'

peyar `name' + ukku > peyarukku `for name sake'

tarmam + ukku > tarmattiRku 'free of cost'

2. N + N + ukku

cakaTTu + meeni + ukku > cakaTtu meenikku 'excessively'

tan + camayam + ukku > taRcamattiRku 'immediately'

peyar + aLavu `measure' + ukku > peyar aLavukku `for name sake'

3. Adj + N + ukku

oor + aLavu + ukku > ooraLavukku '

oru + peeccu + ukku > oru peeccukku

4. ceytu of verbal participial form + N + ukku

keTTa + keeTu + ukku > keTTa keeTTukku

kaNTa + meeni + ukku > kaNTameenikku

The lexical items inflected for dative *ukku* appear have been reconstituted as adverbs as they are assigned new function as adverbs. Not all the forms which are inflected for dative *ukku* do not function as adverbs. But it can be stated that the dative inflected forms are capable of being reconstituted as adverbs when the formation leads to meaning change.

2.1.1.2. Adverbs from forms inflected for case suffix *ooTu*

A few nouns, both simple and compounded, inflected for the case suffix *ooTu* have been lexicalized as adverbs as they have assigned themselves adverbial function.

1. Noun + *ooTu* > adverb

aTi `foot'+ *ooTu* > aTiyooTu `completely'

1. Adj + N + *ooTu* > adverb

muzhu `full' + *manam* `mind' + *ooTu* > *muzhumanattooTu* `whole heartedly'

ooTu as a case suffix denote different case relations depending on the context

1. Accompaniment

avan tan manaviyooTu cenRaan 'He went with his wife'

2. Association

avan peenaavooTu puttakam vaangkinaan 'He bought a book along withe a pen'

2. Conjoining

avan toocaiyooTu cappattiyum caappiTTaan 'He ate tosai along with chapatti'

3. Place: path

avan teruvooTu ndaTandtaan 'He walked along the road'

4. Inclusion

ciittirai maatattooTu tamizh aaNTu toTangkukiRatu

'Tamil years starts with/from Cittirai month'

5. Limitation

raamanukku oru kuzhandtaiyooTu cari

'Raman has only one child'

The examples taken form KTTA shows that certain nouns inflected for the case suffix get lexicalized as adverbs due to their idiosyncratic meaning. As change of meaning can lead to change of grammatical function, *ooTu* inflected nouns are capable of being lexicalized as adverbs if they attain idiosyncratic meaning.

2.1.1.3. Adverbs from forms inflected for case suffix *uTan*

A few nouns inflected for *uTan* ‘with’ inflected have been lexicalized as adverbs as they have assigned themselves adverbial function.

1. N + N + uTan

meeLam `drum' + *taaLam* `beatings' + uTan > meeLataaLattuTan `with pom and show'

2. Adj + N + uTan

muzhu `full' + *muccu* `breath' + *uTan* > *muzhumuccuTan* 'with full effort'

uTan, like *ooTu* gives sociative meaning.

avaL tan kaNavanuTan uurukkuc cenRaan

'She went to the village along with her husband'

The *uTan*-inflected forms listed in KTTA as adverbs are lexicalized as they have attained idiosyncratic meaning by assigning themselves adverbial function. uTan-inflected form appear to be not a productive source for the formation of adverbs.

2.1.1.4. Adverbs from forms inflected for case suffix *il*

Many *il*-inflected nominal forms have been listed as adverbs in KTTA as they have attained idiosyncratic meaning by assigning themselves adverbial function.

1. N + il

camayam `time' + *il* > *camattil* `in time'

ndeer 'straight' + il > ndeeril ' in person'

caarpu 'leaning' + il > caarpil '

veLi 'ouside' + il > veLiyil 'outside'

2. N1 + N2 + il

kaalam `time' + *pookku* `passing' + *il* > *kaalappookkil* 'in course of time'

turitam 'quickness' + kati 'pace' + il > turitakatiyil 'at a fast pace'

kuuTiya `to be possible' + *viraivu* `speed' + il > *kuuTiyaviraivil* `as soon as possible'

ndaTu 'centre' + vazhi 'way' > ndaTuvazhyil 'midway'

peyar 'name' + aLavu 'qunantity' > peyaraLavil 'in name only'

3. Adj + N + il

oru 'one' + vakai 'type' + il > oruvakaiyil 'from one angle'

oru 'one' + vitam 'type' + il > oruvitattil 'in a way'

perum 'great' + aLavu 'quantity' + il > perumaLavil 'to a great extetnt'

muzhu 'full + viiccu 'swing' + il > muzhuviccil 'in full swing'

6. Adj + ee + N + il

oru 'one' + ee + muuccu 'breath' + il > oreemuuccil 'by one stretch'

7. N1 + aam + N1 + il

kaalam 'time' + aam + kaalam 'time' + il > kaalaakalattil 'in time'

8. N1 + aam + N2 + il

ndaaL 'day' + aam + vaTTam 'circle' + il > ndaaLaavaTTattil ' in course of time'

9. ceyta type of relative participle form + its vebal noun + il

eTutta 'that which is taken + eTuppu 'taking' + il > eTutta eTuppil 'straight away'

10. N1 + ceyta type of relative participial form + N1 + il

ndeeram 'time' + keTTa 'bad' + ndeeram 'time' + il > ndeeram keTTa ndeerattil '

il is a locative case suffix. It gives different sense based on its collocation with nouns and verbs. It denotes location in space and time.

1. Location in space

kaNNan ndaaRkaaliyil uTkaarndaan

'Kannan sat in the chair'

2. Location in time

kaNNan oru vaarattil varuvaan

'Kannan will come in a week'

3. Extension of time

kaNnan oru vaarattil puttakam paTittaan

'Kannan read the book in a weeks time'

kaNNan aangkilattil peecinaan

'Kannan talked in English'

The *il*-suffixed forms listed in KTTA are lexicalized forms. As the number of such forms are in considerable number it can be presumed that *il*-suffixed forms are capable of being lexicalized as adverbs if they attain idiosyncratic meaning by assuming adverbial function.

2.1.1.5. Adverbs from forms inflected for case suffix *aal*

A few nouns inflected for *aal* are listed in KTTA as adverbs as they assume adverbial function due to their presumed idiosyncratic meaning.

1. N + *aal*

peyar `name' + *aal* > *peyaraal* 'by means of name'

2. N + N + aal

candtarppam `chance' + *vacam* `side' + *aal* > *cantarppavacattaal* 'due to circumstance'

aal to assume different casal relations based on its collocation with nouns and verbs.

1. Instrument

avan pazhattai kattiyaal veTTinaan 'He cut the fruit by knife'

2. Material

avan marattaal meejai ceytaan 'He made the table with wood'

3. Reason

mazhai peytataal kuLangkaL nirampina 'The ponds are filled as it rained'

Only few *aal* suffixed forms have been listed in KTTA as adverbs. So the possibility of *aal*-suffixed forms becoming adverbs appears to be less compared to *il*-suffixed froms.

2.1.2. Adverbs formed by other process

The items which can be listed under this heading can be further classified into ten groups:

1. Adverbs from adding a set of nominal forms which denotes place, time and manner

2. Adverbs from *mun/pin*

3. Adverbs from forms suffixed by *meel*

4. Adverbs formed from forms suffixed by *varai*

5. Adverbs from forms suffixed by *ee*

6. Adverbs from forms suffixed by *um*

7. Adverbs from forms suffixed by *ellaam*

8. Adverbs from reduplicated nouns

2.1.2.1. Adverbs formed from a set of nominal forms which denotes place, time and manner

Certain set of adjectives which includes demonstrative adjectives such as a, i, e and numeral adjective *oru* , and certain adjectival forms of verbs combine with a set of nouns which denote place, time and manner to form adverbs. They are grouped into three:

1. Demonstrative adjectives + nominals denoting place, time and manner

2. Adjectival forms of verbs + nominals denoting place, time and manner

    1. Numeral *oru* + nominals denoting place, time and manner

    2. Demonstrative adjectives + nominal denoting time + *varai* 'limit'

    3. Adverbial form of a verb + *varai* 'limit'

2.1.2.1.1. Demonstrative adjectives + nominals denoting place, time and manner

The demonstrative and interrogative bound morphemes such as *a, i, e* as well as the adjectives *maRu* 'again' and *tan* 'now' combine with certain bound forms which are nominal in their origin such as *pozhutu* 'time' *pootu* 'time' *paTi* `manner', *aaRu* `manner' *iTam* `place', *n deeram* `time', *paal* `place', *puRam* `back', *vaNNam* `manner' forming adverbs. It should be noted here that the above mentioned forms reinforce adverbial processes of manner, place and time. The following are the list of forms of adverbs listed in KTTA which have been decomposed into morphemes to suit our purpose.

a/i/e + pozhutu/pootu

a + pozhutu 'time' > appozhutu 'at that time'

a + pootu > appootu 'at that time'

i + pozhutu 'time' > ippozhtu 'in this period; now; at this time

e + pozhutu > eppozhutu 'when; at what time'

e + pootu > eppootu ' when; at what time'

tan + pozhutu/pootu

tan 'one's + pozhutu > taRpozhutu 'at present; now'

tan + pootu > taRpootu 'at present; now'

a/i/e + paTi

a + paTi 'in the manner of' > appaTi 'in the way or mannerstated'

i + paTi > ippaTi 'in the way or manner; thus'

e + paTi > eppaTi 'in what way; in what condition; by what what manner; how'

a/i/e + aaRu

a + aaRu 'in the manner' > avvaaRu 'in the specified or required or desired manner; like that'

i + aaRu > ivvaaRu 'in the manner; like this'

e + aaRu > evvaaRu 'in what manner'

a+ iTam

a + iTam > avviTam `there'

a + ndeeram/paal/puRam/vaNNam

a + ndeeram > anneeram `at that time'

a + paal > appaal `afterwards'

a + puRam > appuRam `afterwards'

a + vaNNam > avvaNNam `as such'

Adj + paTi

maRu 'next' + paTi > maRupaTi 'again'

The demonstrative adjectives such as a, i, e are capable of forming adverbs when suffixed to the nouns meaning ‘time’. They can form adverbs with nouns such as ndeeram ‘time’, camayam ‘time’, kaalam ‘period’ etc. Though the formation is restricted to only to a set of nouns meaning ‘time’, the adverbial formation seems to be a potential one.

a + ndeeram > andndeeram ‘at that time’

a + camayam > accamayam ‘at that time’

a+ kaamal > akkaalam ‘on that period; olden day’

It should noted here that not all the first set of forms combine with all the second set of form or vice versa. Even forms like *angku* 'there' , *ingku* 'here' and *engku* 'where' can be decomposed into *a/i/e + ngku,* though the decomposition is not economical form the point of view of word formation.

a/i/e + ngku

a + ngku > angku 'there'

i + ngku > ingku 'here'

e + ngku > engku 'where'

a/i/e + nRu

a + nRu > anRu 'that day'

i + nRu > inRu 'today'

e + nRu > enRu 'which day'

a/i/e + ngkanam/ngnganam

a + ngkanam > angkanam 'in that manner'

a + ngnganam > angnganam 'in that manner'

i + ngkanam > ingkanam 'in this manner'

i + ngnganam > ingnganam 'in this manner'

e + ngkanam > engkanam 'in which manner'

e + ngnganam > engnganam ' in which manner'

2.1.2.1.2. Adjectival forms of verbs + nominals denoting place, time and manner

ceyta and *ceyyum* type of adjectival forms of verbs combine with a set of nominals denoting manner forms adverbs.

ceyta-type of verb form + paTi

kaNTa (past adjectival participle form of the verb kaaN'see') + paTi > kaNTapaTi 'without observing any norm or standard or rule; without restraint'

kaNTa + paTi > kaNTapaTi `aimlessly'

N + ceyta-type of verb form + paTi

manam + poona (past adjectival participle form of the verb poo 'go') + paTi > manampoonapaTi 'without restraint;without self-control'

N + il + ceyta-type of verb form + paTi

vaay 'mouth' + il (locative case suffix) + vandta (past adjectival form of the verb vaa 'come') + paTi > vaayilvandtapaTi 'without restraint'

N + ku + ceyta-type of verb form + paTi

vaay 'mouth' + ukku (dative case suffix) + vandta (past adjectival form of the verb vaa 'come') + paTi >vaaykkuvandtapaTi 'without restraint'

N + + ceyyum-type of verb form + aaRu

pin + varum (future adjectival from of the verb vaa 'come') + aaRu > pinvarumaaRu

paTi as a postposition functions as adverbializer with certain sets of nouns. After noun or pronoun it is used in the sense ‘as per’ or ‘according to’. After the adjectival forms of verbs it used in the sense of ‘as’ or ‘in the manner of’. Thus *paTi* can function as an adverbializer with certain set of nouns and adjectival forms of verbs.

avar miitu caTTap-paTi ndavaTikkai eTukkappaT-um

he on law_as per action be taken_FUT

‘Action will be taken on him as per law’

ndaan co-nn-a-paTi cey

I say_PAST_RP_as do

‘Do as I said’

The nominal forms suffixed with *paTi* and the relative participle form suffixed with paTi are capable of getting lexicalized as adverbs. So *paTi* can be considered as a potential adverbilizer. Its synonyms *aaRu* and *vaNNam* the adjectival forms of verbs it used in the sense of ‘as’ or ‘in the manner of’. *vaNNam* after past relative participles is used to indicate the unceasing, uninterrupted nature of the action specified.

avan ndaan connavaaRu cey_t-aan

he I say_PAST_RP act_PAST_he

‘He acted as I told him’

avar ndeeRR-ilirundtu azhu-t-a vNNam iru-kkiR-aar

he yesterday_from weep_PAST_RP as be_PRES_he

‘He keeps on weeping since yesterday’

So *aaRu* and *vaNNam* can be considered as potential adverbializers.

2.1.2.1.3. Numeral *oru* + nominals denoting place, time and manner

The combination of numeral adjective *oru* 'one' with a set of nouns denoting place, time and manner gives rise to adverbs. The following are attested in KTTA.

oru + veeLai ‘time' > oruveeLai `sometimes'

oru + kaal ‘time' > orukkaal `sometimes'

oru + taTavai `time (frequency)' > orutaTavai `once'

oru + maatiri ‘manner' > orumaatiri ‘somehow'

oru + ciRitu > oruciRitu `a little'.

2.1.2.1.4. Demonstrative adjectives + nominal denoting time + *varai* ‘limit’

Demonstrative adjective + ndaaL 'day' + varai ‘limit’

itu `this' + ndaaL `day' + varai > itu ndaaL varai `till today'

2.1.2.1.5. Adjectival form a verb + *varai*

ceyya type of adjectival form + varai

kuuTiya `to be possible' + varai > kuuTiyavarai `as for as possible'

varai is a temporal particle. This will denote limitation with reference to place and time. The compounds such as *ituvarai*, *itundaaL varai* are listed in KTTA as adverbs as they are lexicalized due to meaning change. The past participle form of *iyal* and *muTi*, *iyanRa* and *muTindta* combine with *varai* to form compounds such as *muTindavarai* and iyanRavarai which can also be considered as adverbs. *kuuTiyamaTTum*, *iyanRamaTTum*, *aanamaTtum* can also be taken as adverbs. It appears that the relative participle form of a closed set such as *aana*, *kuuTiya*,*iyanRa*, *muTindta* combines with *varai* adverbs. The question before us is whether to take those formations as derived from rules or as lexicalized unanalysed forms. If the formation is productive, then it is better for us to consider them as derived by WFR.

2.1.2.2. Adverbs from forms derived from *mun*/*pin*

mun `front' and *pin* `back' combine with the non-productive suffixes such as -*ar*, -*aal*, -*aaTi*, -*pu* forming adverbs.

Ex.

mun + ar > munnar `before'

mun + aal > munnaal `before'

mun + aaTi > munnaaTi `before'

mun + pu > munpu `before'

2.1.2.3. Adverbs from forms suffixed by *ee*

The clitic -ee combine with a set of lexical items such as *anku* `there', *appaTi*` that way', *meel* `above', pin `back', *uTan*, `with' and *muRai* `term', and also with the non-finite verbs forms such as *terindtu* `having known', *munkuuTTi* `having added before', *eeRkena* `take-as said' forming adverbs.

angku + ee > angkee `there'

meel + ee > meelee `above'

uTan + ee > uTanee `immediately'

2.1.2.4. Adverbs from forms suffixed by *um*

The clitic *um* combine with a set of items as shown in the following examples forming adverbs.

engku `where' + um > engkum `everywhere'

muzhutu `full' + um > muzhutum `fully'

cuRRu `surroundings' + il + um > cuRRilum `around'

meen + mel `above' + um > meenmeelum `continuously'

oru `one' + kaal `time' + um > orukkaalum `never'

miiNTu `having come back' + um > miiNTum `again'

2.1.2.5. Adverbs from forms suffixed by *ellaam*

The *ellaam* `all' combine with a set of items as shown in the following examples forming advebs.

Deverbal nominal form of the type *ceytatu* + dative *kku* + *ellaam*

ex. *eTuttatu* `that which is taken' + *ukku* + *ellaam* > *eTuttataRkellaam* `for everything'

eTuttatu 'that which it taken', *toTTatu* 'that which is touched' are deverbal nominal forms of *ceytatu* type; *kku* is a dative suffix; *ellaam* means 'all'. *eTuttataRkellaam* and *toTTataRkellaa* m are synonyms as they can be interchangeable. The forms *eTuttatu, toTTatu* have been lexicalized due to meaning change. As the formation appears to be not productive the resultant forms can better be listed in the lexicon.

2.1.2.6. *meel*-suffixed adverbs

meel combine with a set of items as shown in the following examples forming adverbs.

ini `after' + meel `above' > *inimeel* `after that'

kai `hand' + meel `above' > *kaimeel* `as a consequence'

ini is an adverb whereas kai is a noun. *meel* is a particle. The forms derived from them *inimeel* and *kaimeel* are not formed by productive WFR. So the formation cannot be considered as a WFR for adverbial formation.

2.1.2.7. Advebs from reduplicated nouns

Formation of adverbs by reduplication appears to be initiated by a productive WFR.

1. Reduplicated word + noun

akkam + pakkam `near'> akkam pakkam `around/ at the neighbourhood'

ndeer `opposite' + ukku + ndeer > ndeerukku neer `directly'

2.Repetition of noun intervened by dative ukku

aTi 'step' + ukku + aTi 'step' > aTikkaTi 'oftern'

uTan 'at once' + ukku + uTan > uTanuukuTan 'immediately'

uL 'inside' + ukku + uL > uLLukkuL '

ndeer 'straight' + ukku + ndeer 'face o face'

3. Echoword + ukku + echo word

eeRu + ukku + maaRu > eRukku maaRu

The formation in which the reduplicated forms are intervened by *ukku* appears to be a productive formation. We have forms of the following:

patil 'reply' + ukku + patil > patilukku patil

vaarttai 'word' + ukku + vaarttai > vaarttaikku vaarttai

pazhi + kku + pazhi > pazhikuu pazhi

2.2. Adverbs formed from non-finite forms of verbs

There is no dispute that the verbal participle forms come to modify the verbs and so function as adverbs. As some of them attained idiosyncratic meaning they have been liste in KTTA as adverbs. They can be classified into there are three types according to their form.

1. Adverbs from forms with non-finte form as suffix

2. Adverbs from forms with non-finite form as post-position

3. Adverbs from non-finite forms

2.2.1. Adverbs from forms with non-finite form as suffix

There are three types based on the kind of suffix.

1. Adverbs from forms suffixed with *aaka*
2. Adverbs from forms suffixed with *enRu*
3. Adverbs form forms suffixes with *ena*

2.2.1.1. Adverbs from forms suffixed with *aaka*

aaka `to become' is a *ceyya*-type of non-finte form of the verb *aaku* `become' which is lexicalized as an adverbial suffix.

1.N + aaka

alaTciyam `disrespect' + *aaka* > *alaTciyamaaka* `disrespectfully'

kaTTaayam 'compulsion' + aaka > kaTTaayamaaka 'compulsorily'

kuRippu 'particularity' + aaka > kuRippaaka 'particularly'

tavaRutal 'wrong' + aaka > tavaRutalaaka 'worngly'

2.N1 + N2 + aaka

akkini 'fire' + *caaTci* 'evidence' + *aaka* > *akkini caaTciyaaka* 'in the presence of sacred fire'

kaal 'leg' + *ndaTai* 'walk' + *aaka* > *kaalndaTaiyaaka* 'on foot'

cukku 'dried ginger' + nduuRu 'hundred' + aaka > cukku nduuRaaka 'in pieces'

valu 'strength' + kaTTaayam 'certainty' + aaka > valukaTTaayamaaka 'compusorily'

3.N1 + N1 + aaka (Rhyme motivated by repetition)

kaalam 'time' + kaalam + aaka > kaalam kaalamaaka 'for ages'

paTi `step' + *paTi* + *aaka* > *paTippaTiyaaka* `gradually'

mutal 'first' + mutal + aaka > mutalmutalaaka 'at first'

malai 'hill' + malai 'hill' + aaka > malaimalaiyaaka 'in great heaps'

4.N1 + N2 (Rhyme motivated)

azhuttam + tiruttam + aaka > azhuttam tiruttamaaka '

5.Rhyme motivated compounds by echoing + akka

icaku + *picaku* `wrong' + *aaka* > *icakupicakaaka* `unexpectedly'

ekka + cakkam > ekkacakkam + aaka > ekkacakkam aaaka 'in a fix'

caaTai + maaTai > caaTaimaaTai + aaka > caaTaimaaTaiyaaka 'indirectly'

karaTu + muraTu 'roughness' > karaTumuraTu + aaka > karaTu muraTaaka 'ruggedly'

6.Phrasal noun + aaka

ilai maRaivu 'hiding of leaf' + *kaay maRaivu* 'hiding of fruit' + *aaka* > *ilamaRaivu kaaymaRivu aaka* '

7.N1 + *um* + N2 + *um* + *aaka* (rhyme motivated compound nouns formed by conjoining two nouns by *um*)

etir 'opposite' + *um* + putir 'mystery' + um + aaka > etirum putirumaaka 'opposing'

kai `hand' + *um* + *mey* `body' + *um* + *aaka* > *kaiyyum meyyumaaka* `with clear evidence'

tappu 'wrong' + *um* + tavaRu 'wrong' + aaka > *tappum tavaRumaaka* 'faultily'

muukku 'nose' + *um* + *muzhi* 'eye' + *aaka* > *muukkum muzhiyumaaka* 'with well pronounced features'

8.Adv + um + Adv + um

angku 'there'
+ *um* + *ingku* + *um* > *ingkumangkumaaka* 'un and down'

ingku 'here' +um
+ *angku* + *um* > *ingkumangkumaaka* 'up and down'

9. N1 + dative *ukku* + N2 + aaka (rhyme motivated)

eeRu + ukku + maaRu + aaka > eeRukku maaRaaka 'inconsistent'

10.N1 + sociative ooTu + aaka > aatiyooTandtamaaka '

11.N1 + ukku + N2 + N3

mun 'front' + dative ukku + pin 'back' + muraN '+ aaka > munnukku pin muraNaaka '

12. Negative participial form of verb + N + aaka

teriyaa 'not knowing' + tanam + aaka > teriyaattanamaaka 'unknowingly'

veeNTaa 'not requiring' + veRuppu 'hatred' + aaka > veeNTaaveRuppaaka 'unwillingly'

viTaa 'not leaving' + piTi 'hold' + aaka > viTaapiTiyaaka 'tenaciously'

12.Adj + ee (clitic) + N + aaka

oru + ee + muuccu + aaka > oreemuuccaaka '

oru + ee + aTi + aaka > oreeyaTiyaaka

13. N1 + ceyta type of non-finite form + N2 + aaka

meel 'on' + ezhunda 'rising' + vaari 'wise' + aaka > meelezhundta vaariyaaka

14. ceyat type of non-finite form + N + aaka

aTutta 'being near' + paTi 'step' + aaka > aTutta paTiyaaka 'next'

aaka has an alterenent form aay. The *ceyya* type of form of the verb *aaku* is *aaka,* whereas the *ceytu* type of form is *aay*. Both are used as adverbilaizers. Annamalai (198) and Lehman (1989) do not consider *aaka*/*aay* as verbalizers. We cannot say that *aaka*/*aay* will form adverbs when suffixed with all the nouns. Only a set of nouns gives adverbial meaning when *aaka*/*aay* is added to them. Lehaman does not consider *aaka*/*aay* as verbalizer. But he states that the forms suffixed by *aaka* can be considered as adverbs from the point of view of syntactic function (Lehman 1989:146). He points out how *aaka* behaves as a case marker and gives the different semantic interpretations (140-146):

1. Manner

umaa aatiramaakap peecinaaL 'Uma talked angrily'

2. Role

ippootu un mutalaaLiyaakap peecavillai. un appaavaakap peecukiReen 'I don't talk now as a proprietor, but as your father'

3. Result (change of state)

kaNNan payittiyakkaaranaaka maaRiviTTaan 'Kannan has become mad'

itai iraNTaaka veTTu 'Cut it into two'

kumaar taNNiirai panikkaTTiyaaka aakkinaan

'Kannan made water into ice'

4. Comparison

oru maatam oru ndimiTamaakap pooyiRRu

'One month passed as if it was a minute'

kaNNan peTtippaampaaka aTangkinaan 'Kannan became calm as a snake kept in a box'

5. Indefinite location

kaNNan caayangkaalamaakap pooyviTTaan 'Kannan went around eventing'

kaNNan katavooramaaka uTkaarndtaan 'Kannan sat near the door'

6. Comitative

kaNNan pencilum peenaavumaaka vandtaan

'Kannan came with pencil and peena'

7. Purpose

kaNNan oru veelaiyaak vandtaan

'Kannan came for a work'

8. Duration of time

KaNNan cennaiyil ndaanku varuTamaaka irukkiRaan

'Kannan is in Chennai for four yerars'

9. Self reference

(kaNNan) kaNNanaaka andta ndaavalai ezhutinaan

'Kannan himself wrote that novel'

10. Quantity

andta kiraamattil paNakkaararkaLaaka irukkiRaarkaL

'There are a lot of rich people live there'

11. Gradualness

kaNNan ovvonRaakat tinRaan 'Kanna ate one by one'

12.Momentariness

kaNNankku aattiramaaka vandtatu 'Kannan was angry'

12. Repetition

Kannan vaacalukkum truvukkumaaka ndaTndaan 'Kannan walked back and forth from entrance to street repeatedly'

13. Alternation

kaNNan ezhutuvadtum paTippatumaaka irukkiRaan

'Kannan is writing and reading alternatively'

14. Focus

peritaaka iraNTu maampazham vaangku

'Buy two mangoes'

It can be interpreted from the above examples that aaka does not always function as an adverb with all nouns or noun phrases. Pointing out that *aaka* can be added to noun phrase which function as subject and object, Lehman argues that depending upon the context *aaka* can be analysed as a bound postposition or clitic.

KTTA has listed many nominal forms which are suffixed with *aaka* as adverbs. The idiosyncratic meaning acquired by these forms leading to their reoriented function of modifying the verbs has found them a place in the dictionary as adverbs. It can be interpreted that the nouns suffixed with *aaka* are capable of being converted as adverbs by the idiosyncratic meaning they may attain in course of time. So it is economical for us to consider *aaka* as an adverbializer which has the potentiality to convert a noun into adverb and incorporate the following as WFR rule to complement a lexicon or dictionary.

N + *aaka* > [N-*aaka*]Adv

The formation of adverbs by above mentioned WFR appears to be a productive process. In you go through the statistics of the *aaka* suffixed adverbs found in KTTA, it be revealed that *aaka*suffixed simple adverbs are more in number than *aaka* suffixed compound adverbs. The rhyme motivated *aaka* suffixed compound verbs comes next in number of formation. Next comes the rhyme motivated *aaka* suffixed reduplicated compounds. It appears that the formation of rhyme motivated compounds is a productive formation as many forms which are not listed in KTTA are found in usage. The formation of nonce adverbs by adding *aaka* after N + N compounds and Adj + noun compounds are also found in usage. The

overall picture make us to conclude that the formation of adverbs by addition of *aaka* followed by lexicalization is a productive process.

Kothandaraman (1973:94-100) considers *aaka* as a case marker. He points out the following points to establish his idea.

1. *aaka* is synonymous with the case suffix *ooTu* 'with'.

   Ex.

   avar enniTam anpaakap pazhakinaar

   'he behaved with me well'

   avar enniTam anpooTu pazhakinaar

   'he behaved with me well'

2. Similar to the locative case marker *il, aaka* establishes a state.

   Ex.

   vaLavan viiTTil irundtaan

   'Valavan was in the house'

   vaLavan aracanaaka irukkiRaan

   'Valvan is a king'

   vaLavan koopamaaka irukkiRaan

   'Valavan is angry'

   vaLavan anpaakp pazhakukiRaan

   'Valavan is behaving with kindness'

3. As the a case marked noun occurs as head of an NP, aaka suffixed noun also occur as a head of an NP.

Even then, it appears that a set of *aaka* suffixed nouns can be considered as adverb as the are listed in a dictionary as adverbs.

2.2.1.2. Adverbs from forms suffixed with *enRu*

enRu (`having said') is a *ceytu*-type of non-finite form of the verb *en* `say' which is lexicalized as an adverbial suffix. enRu form advers when suffixed with words symbolizing sound or feeling. The following are the different types of formation:

1. Simple sound/feeling symblizer + aaka

akkaTaa + enRu > akkaTavenRu 'leisurely'

kup + enRu > kuppenRu 'gushingly'

catak + enRu > catakkenRu 'forcefully'

veRic + enRu > veRiccenRu 'wearing a desolate look'

2. Reduplicated onomatopoeic word + aaka

2.1. Reduplicated morpheme + aaka

2.1.1. Full reduplicated morpheme + aaka

kaTa + kaTa + enRu > kaTakaTavenRu 'fast'

paLic+ paLic + enRu > paLic paLiccenRu 'in bright flashes'

toLa + toLa + enRu > toLa toLavenRu 'losely'

ndeTu + ndeTu + enRu > ndeTundeTuvenRu 'very tall'

2.1.2.Partical reduplicated morpheme + aaka

kaca + muca + enRu > kacamucavenRu '

kannaa + pinnaa + enRu > kannaapinnaavenRu 'without order'

tattu + pittu + enRu > tattupittenRu 'babblingly'

taaTTu + puuTTu + enRu > taaTTupuuTTenRu ' blustering out'

3.Reduplicated word + enRu

3.1. Partial reduplicated word + enRu

acaTTu 'foolishness' + picaTTu + enRu > acaTTupicaTTenRu 'foolishly'

enoo 'why'+ taanoo + enRu > eenoo > taanoovenRu 'half heartedly'

kuyyoo + muRaiyoo 'proper_interrogation' + enRu > kuyoomuRaiyoovenRu 'complaining loudly'

kannam 'dark' + kareel + enRu > kannangkreelenRu 'in a jet black manner'

cekka 'red' + ceveel + enRu > cekkacceveelenRu 'ruddy'

enRu the past participial form of the verb en 'say' has various functions. This function as a complementizer embedding a sentence as shown in the following examples.

kaNNan tanakkut tapaal vandatu enRu connaan

'Kannan said that a letter was delivered to him'

kaNNan ndallavan enRu ndinaitteen

'I though that Kannan was a good person'

enRu also function as a complementizer of a direct speech.

kaNNan "ndaan ndaaLai kalluurikku varamaaTTeen," enRu kuuRinaan.

'Kannan said,"I will not come to college tomorrow."

The function of *enRu* as a complementizer of a direct speech is extended to the level of embedding sound symbolizers. Many such symbolizers get adverbilaized by *enRu* and find their place in the dictionary. *enRu* thus comes to function as an adverbializer.

The sound/feeling symbolizers can be classified as follows:

1.Speed

kapakapa, kupuku, cuRucuRu, tiTutiTu, timutimu, pakapaka, parapara, maLamaLa

2.Wetness

kacakaca, kuzhakuzha, koLakoLa, cotacota, ndacandaca, picupicu, potupotu, pottupottu.

3.Sound

karakara, kapakapa, kaTakaTa, kalakala, kicukicu, kilukilu, kucukucu, caracara, caLacaLa, ndaRandaRa, paTapaTa, muNumuNu

4. Flowing without stop

kaTakaTa, caracara, taratara, maTamaTa

5.Shivering

kiTukiTu, veTaveTa

5. Anger

ciTuciTu, puspus

6. Touch

cilucilu, kiLukiLu, kuzhukuzhu, parapara

7. Hardness

coracora, poruporu, moTamoTa, kaTukaTu

These *enRu* suffixed adverbs can be classified according to the verbs to which they are collocated.

Ex.

kalakalavenRu ciri 'laugh heartily'

kaTakaTavenRu ciri 'laugh without break'

paTapaTavenRu peecu 'speak excitedly'

kucukucuvenRu peecu 'speak with whispering voice'

kicukicuvenRu peecu 'speak with whispering voice'

kaTakaTavenRu peecu 'speak speadily'

vaLavaLavenRu peecu 'speak pointlessly'

tarataravenRu izhu 'drag forcibly along the ground'

veTaveTavenRu ndaTunku 'shiver markedly'

It should be noted most of the sound symbolizers themselves function as verbs (ex. *kalakala* 'produce rattling sound', *'kiTukiTu* 'shake; tremble'). So the adverbs gets the meaning of the verbs which form the base for suffixing *enRu*.

There are many nonce formations which are not listed in KTTA found in Tamil texts. So it can interpreted that *enRu* is a productive adverbalizer adhering to the following WFR.

Sound/feeling symbolizer + enRu > [Sound symbolizer-enRu]Adv

2.2.1.3. Adverbs from forms suffixed with *ena*

ena (`to say') is a *ceyya*-type of non-finite form of the verb *en* `say' which is lexicalized as an adverbial suffix.

veL + ena > veLLena `clearly'

Only a few adverbs of this type is found in KTTA. In many cases *enRu* can be replace by *ena*. So *ena* can also be considered as a productive adverbailizer forming adverbs adhering to the following WFR.

Sound/feeling symbolizer + ena > [Sound/emotion symbolizer-ena]Adv

2.2.2. Forms with non-finite form as post-position

The postpositions, *pool* and *poola* which are non-finite forms of the verb *pool* `become' combine with a set of *ceytaal*-type of verb forms forming adverbs.

1. *ceytaal* type of verbal participial form + *poola*

aTuttaal 'if come near' + poola > aTutttaaRpoola 'next; adjacent to'

etirttaal `if opposed' + poola > etirttaRpoola `opposite'

2. Noun + *ceytaal* type of verbal participial form + *poola*

ndaRukku `cutting' + teRittaal `if flown away' + poola > ndaRukkutteRittaaRpoola `cut-shortly'

3. *ceytu* type of verbal participial form + *ceytaal* type of verbal participial form + poola

colli 'having said' + vaittal 'if kept' + poola > collivaittaaRpoola 'as if agreed upoun'

The particles *pool* and *poola* are derived from the verb *pool* 'be similar'. *pool* is the root form and *poola* is the *ceyya* type of form of *pool*. They can come as post positions after nouns (ordinary as well as atu-suffixed verbal nouns) to denote similarity.

umaa kalaavaip pool/poola azhakaanavaL

'Uma is beautiful like Kala'

kaNNan varaindtau poola raajaavum varaindtaan

'Raja draw similr to Kannan'

pool/poola like *enRu* and *aaku,* functions as complementizer too.

kaNNan ndallavan pool/poola tonRukiRatu

'It looks as if Kannan is a good person'

mazhai varum pool/poola teirikiRatu

'It appears as if it is going to rain'

pool/poola can complement a conditional clause with past participial (ex. *connaal* 'if said') and present participial (*colkiRaal* 'if say') forms. The conditional form complemented by *pool*/*poola*can come can be subordinated by verbs such as *teri* 'appear', *toonRu* 'appear'. They can give adverbial meaning of manner or comparison.

mazhai varukiRaaR poolat terikiRatu/tonRukiRatu

'It appears as if it is going to rain'

ndaan colkiRaaR poolac cey 'Do what I say'

ndaan connaaR poolac cey 'Do what I said'

keTTa kanavu kaaNkiRaaR poolac kaNNan ndaTungkinaan

'Kannan shivered as if he has seen a bad dream'

The conditional forms *aTuttaal*, etir*tt*aal, *ceerndtaal* and *toTarndaal* with *poola* get lexicalized and listed in KTTA. There are similar types of forms which are not listed in KTTA are in use.

kaNNan aTittaaR poolat tuungkukiRaan

'Kannan is sleeping deeply'

kaNNan kuTittaaR poolap peecukiRaan

'Kannan is talking incoherently'

kaNNan maTai tiRandtaaR poola paaTalai oppittaan

'Kannan recited the poem fluently'

umaa viTindtaaR poola varuvaaL

'Uma come early in the morning'

In the above sentences *aTittaal* literally means 'as if beaten'; *kuTittaal* literally means 'as if drunk; *maTai tiRandaal* 'if the channel is opened'; *viTindaal* 'if it dawns'. In all these sentence a comparative construction introduced by the comparative element *pool/poola* express an adverbial meaning. Though an amount of transparency is there with regard to these constructions, it likely that in course of time this transparency will be lost and they may get lexicalized to find their place in a dictionary. In that case the comparative element poola can be considered as a productive adverbilaizer and the following WFR can be considered as a productive rule of adverbial formation. It is not clear how for this can be considered as a word formation rather than a phrase formation. The temptation to take the poola suffixed construction as a single unit is instigated by the fact that the resultant meaning is unanalysable.

aal suffixed conditional form of a verb + poola > [aal suffixed conditional form of a verb-poola]Adv

With certain nouns *poola* gives a kind of adverbial meaning.

avan tan viruppam poolac caappiTTan

'He ate well'

avan tan viruppam poola varuvaan

'He will come as he decides'

avan caayangkaalam poola varuvaan

'He will come around evening'

viruppam poola (<*viruppam* 'desire' + *poola*) literally means 'as per ones desire'.

2.2.3 Adverbs form non-finite verbal forms

There are 5 types of non-finite verbal forms which are lexicalized as adverbs and find their place in the dictionary under analysis.

1. Adverbs form *ceyya* type of non-finite verbal forms
2. Adverbs form *ceytu* type of non-finite verbal forms
3. Adverbs from *ceyaamal* type of non-finite verbal forms
4. Adverbs from *ceyaatu* type of non-finite verbal forms
5. Adverbs from *ceytaal* type of non-finite verbal forms

2.2.3.1. Adverbs from *ceyya*-type of non-finite verbal forms

Many *ceyya*-type of non-finite verbal forms are lexiclaized to be listed as adverbs in KTTA. Both simple and compound adverbs of this type are found.

1. Simple *ceyya* type of adverbials

akal 'leave' + a > akala 'wide'

eTTu 'reach' + a > eTTa 'away'

kiTTu 'get' + a > kiTTa 'near'

ndiRai 'fill' + a > niRaiya `fully'

2.Compound adverbs

2.1.Partial reduplicated compounds

para + (para 'be spread' + a>) parakka > parapara 'be in hurry'

2.2.Full reduplication

(koTTu 'bat eye lid' + a >) koTTa + koTTa > koTTakoTTa 'wide awake'

(ciRu 'become small' + a>) ciRuka + ciRuka > ciRukaciRuka '

(poo 'go' + a >) pooka + pooka > pookapooka 'as times goes by'

(vaa 'come' + a>) vara + vara > varavara 'as times goes by'

2.3.Rhyme motivated compounds

arakka + parakka > arakka parakka 'in haste'

aaRa 'to cool down' + amara 'to sit' > aaRaamara 'leisurely'

teLLa + teLiya 'to clear' > teLLat teLiya 'very clearly'

viyarkka 'to sweat' + viRuviRukka > viryarkka viRuviRukka 'in extreme hurry'

2.4.ceytu type of non-finite form + ceyya type of infintive form

cuRRi 'having rotated' + vara 'to come' > cuRRivara 'around'

2.5.N + *ceyya* type of non-finite form

kaN 'eye' + aara 'to satisfy' > kaNaara 'with one's own eyes'

tiRam 'capability' + paTa 'to suffer' > tiRampaTa 'effectively'

2.6. Adj + *ceyya* type of non-finite form

oru 'one' + ceera 'to join' > oruceera 'jointly'

pala 'many' + paTa 'to sffer' > palapaTa 'in a variety of ways'

The *ceyya* type of non-finite forms of a verb always function as an adverb before a finite verb. This adverbial function can be distinguished into the following categories:

1. Aim

kaNNan ennaaip paarka vandtaan 'Kannan came to see me'

2. Reason

kaNNan kallaal aTikka paanai uTaindtau

'As Kannan hit the pot with a stone, it broke'

3. Time

KaNNan tuungka raajaa paTittaan

While Kannan was sleeping, Raja was studying'

4. Result

kaiyilirundtu rattam vara kaNNan raajaavai aTittaan

'Kannan beat Raja till blood came from the hand'

The function of *ceyy*-type of verb forms as adverb is quite usual. But KTTA has listed a number of these forms adverbs as they are lexicalized due to their acquired idiosyncratic meaning. The compound forms of this type of adverbs exceed in number from the simple adverbs. The compounds of N + *ceyya* type of verbal forms exceeds the other compound forms. It is possible to consider the lexicalization of *ceyya* type of nonfinite forms of verbs into adverbs appears to be a productive process. Any *ceyya* type of nonfinite form can find their place in the lexicon as adverbs when they acquire some idiosyncratic sense. Compound adverbial formation due to

reduplication and rhyme motivation appears to be a productive process as a number of nonce formations can be seen in the language use.

avan vara vara celavazhittaan 'He spends as money starts comming'

avan iraikka iraikka ooTivandtaan 'He came breathing heavily'

avan cezhikka cezhikka caappiTTaan 'He ate lavishly'

The lexicalization of N+ *ceyya* type of verbal forms into adverbs too appears to be productive. Certain ceyya type of verbal forms are productive used for the formation of adverbs. For example paTa and aaRa appears to be productive adverbializers forming adverbs with a certain set nouns.

N + paTa

veLi + paTa > veLippaTa 'plainly'

kaatu + paTa > kaatu paTa 'with one's own ears'

arttam + paTa > arttam paTa 'meaingfully'

N + aara

kaal + aarra > kaalaara 'with one' own legs'

kaN + aara > kaNaara 'with one's own eyes'

manatu 'mind' + aara > manataara 'whole heatedly'

2.2.3.2. Adverbs from *ceytu*-type of non-finite verbal forms

A number of *ceytu*-type of nonfinite verbal forms are lexicalized to get entered in KTTA as adverbs.

1. Simple *ceytu* type of nonfinite verbal forms

ayarndtu `deeply', kuurndtu `carefully', ndookki ' toward; paRRi 'about'

2. Compounds

2.1.N + *ceytu* type of nonfinite verbal forms

aTi 'foot' + oRRi 'having touched' > aTiyoRRi 'following the foot steps of'

captam 'noise' + pooTTu 'having put' > captampooTTu 'loudly'

manam 'mind' + tiRandtu 'having opened' > manam tiRandtu 'open heatedly'

mun 'front' + ndookki 'having seen' > munnookki 'thrusting forward'

2.2.N + accucative case + *ceytu* type of nonfinite verbal forms

kai 'hand' +(ai) + viTTu 'having left' > kaiyaiviTTu 'from one' own pocket'

2.3.N + N

ciram 'head' + meel 'above' + koNTu 'having held'> cirameeRkoNTu 'with utmost respect'

2.4. Adj + N+ + *ceytu* type of nonfinite verbal forms

oru 'one' + manam 'mind' + paTTu 'having experienced' > orumanappaTTu 'unanimously'

2.5. *ceytu* type of form + *ceytu* type of form (Reduplicated compound)

paTittu 'having studied' + paTittu 'having studied' > paTittu paTittu 'over and over again'

maaRi 'having changed' + maaRi 'having changed' > maaRimaaRi 'alternately'

vikki 'having hiccuped' + vikki 'having hiccuped' > vikkivikki 'with hiccup-like sobs'

vizhundu 'having fallen' + vizhundtu 'having fallen > vizhundu vizundtu ' to an excess'

2.5. ceytu type of form + ceytu type of form (Rhyme motivated compounds)

aTittu 'having beaten' + piTittu 'having caught > aTittuppiTittu 'struggling hard'

tappi 'having slipped' + tavRi 'having committed mistake' > tappittavaRi 'by accident or chance'

2.6. ceytu type of form + ceytu type of form

kaTTi 'having tied' + koNTu 'having held' > kaTTikkoNTu 'clinging to'

kuuTTi 'having joined' + koNTu 'having held' > kuuTTikkoNTu 'together with'

piyttu 'having torn' + koNTu 'having held' > piyttukkoNTu 'with full force'

2.7. N + (accusative case) + ceytu type of form + ceytu type of form

kaNNai + muuTi 'having closed' + koNTu 'having held' > kaNNaimuuTikkoNTu 'blindly'

kai 'hand' + kaTTi +having folded' + koNTu 'having held' > kaikaTTikkoNTu 'doing nothing'

2.8. ceytu type of form + ceytu type of form + ceytu type of form

alaRi 'having made noise' + puTaittu 'having bulged out' + koNTu 'having held' > alaRippuTaittukkoNTu 'agitatedly'

pataRi 'having + aTittu 'having beaten' + koNTu 'having held' > paTaRi aTittukkoNTu 'in disorderly haste'

vaari 'having scooped' + curuTTi 'having rolled' + koNTu 'having held' > vaariccuruTTikkoNTu 'in haste'

vizhundtu 'having fallen + aTittu 'having beaten' + koNTu 'having held' > vizhundtaTittukkoNTu 'in great hurry'

The non-finite form occurring before a verb can be distinguished into two: affirmative and negative forms. The morphological structure of non-finite form of ceytu type of from is Verb + Past + participle suffix.

The past participle suffix is taken together as a single suffix, verbal participle suffix, as the past tense meaning is not carried by the past tense suffix before participle suffix *u* or *0*. The tense is conveyed by the main verb in finite form. The participle suffix does not show explicitly the relation

between the ceytu type of non-finite form and the finite verb. The meaning can be interpreted as per the context. Three kinds of situation can be noted:

1. Coordinating complementizer

kaNNan ingkee vandtu ennaik kuuppiTTaan

'Kannan having come here called me'

2. Verbal participle form

2.1. Adverb of time/reason

aindtu ndaaTkaL kazhindtu kaNNan ingku vandtaan

'Kannan came here after ten days'

kaNNan ingku vandtu muunRu aaNTukaL aakinRana

'Three years have passed after Kannan visted here'

mazhai peytu payirkaL ndanRaaka vaLarndtatu

'The crops grew well as it rained'

2.2. Adverb of manner

kaNNan tan paNattaik kuTittup paazhaakkukiRaan

'Kannan is wasting his money by drinking'

3. Verbal complementizer

kaNNan indtap puttakattaip paTittu ippootu muTittaan

'Kannan completed reading this book now'

At least two types of interpretations are possible regarding the past participle forms of verbs:

1. The *ceytu* type of forms are nothing but adverbs as they function always as adverbs and so the formation of *ceytu* type of form is a derivation and not an inflection. That is, the verbal participle suffix u ~ 0 is an adverbializer

2. The *ceytu* type of forms are inflected forms of verbs. That is, the verbal participle suffix u ~ 0 is an inflectional suffix

Arguments can be had in support of both these stands. Anyhow, KTTA has listed a considerable number of *ceytu* type of forms as adverbs as they acquired idiosyncratic adverbial meanings. As there is always a possibility of the *ceytu* type of forms to acquire idiosyncratic adverbial meanings, it can be interpreted that the *ceytu* type of forms are rich resource for the formation of adverbs.

meel 'above' + ndookki 'having seen' > meelndokki 'aiming above'

kiizh 'below' + ndookki 'having seen' > kiizhndookki 'aiming down'

The formation of adverbs by reduplication of *ceytu* type of forms appears to be productive as nonce forms can be found elsehwere.

kuzhaindu 'having fawned on' + kuzhaindtu 'having fawned on' > kuzhaindtu kuzhaindtu 'obediently'

vaLaindu 'having bent' + vaLaindtu 'having bent' > vaLaindtu vaLaindtu 'with bends'

Among the formation of adverbs by compounding of *ceytu* type of forms, formation of adverbs by adding *koNTu* to the *ceytu* type of forms appears to be a productive formation.

kaNNai 'eye_ACC' + aTaittu 'having closed + koNTu 'having held' > kaNNaTaittuk koNTu 'blindly'

vaayai 'mouth_ACC + potti 'having closed' + koNTu > vaayaip pottikkoNTu 'calmly'

2.2.3.3. Adverbs form *ceyyaamal*-type of non-finite verbal forms

The *ceyyaamal* type of non-finite forms of a verb has the following morphological structure:

Verb + Negative suffix + Verbal participle suffix

cey + aa + mal

Both simple and compound *ceyaamal* type of non-finite forms are listed in KTTA as adverbs.

1. Simple *ceyyaamal* type of forms as adverbs

aRi 'know' + aaml > aRiyaamal `unknowingly'

ooy 'cease' + aamal> oyaamal 'continuously'

tavaRu 'miss' + aamal > tavaRaamal 'without fail'

peecu 'speak' + aamal > peecaamal 'with any deliberation'

2. Compounds

2.1. N + *ceyaamal* type of form

iTai 'middle part' + aRu 'cut' + aamal > iTaiyaRaamal 'continously'

iTai 'middle part' + viTu 'leave' + aamal > iTaiviTaamal 'continuously'

iNai 'couple' + piri 'separate' + aamal > iNaipiriyaamal ' inseparable'

oocai 'sound' + paTu 'experience' + aamal > oocaipaTaamal 'without making a noise'

2.1. N + N + *ceyaamal* type of form

kaN 'eye' + maN 'earth' + teri 'be visible' + aamal > kaNmaN teriyaamal 'riclessly'

mun 'front' + pin 'back' + yooci 'think' + aamal > munpin yoocikkaamal 'thoughtlessly'

2.2. *ceyta* type of verbal form + N + *ceyaamal* type of verbal form vaitta 'that which is put' + kaN 'eye' + vaangk 'get' + aamal > vaitta kaN vaangkaamal ' gazing fixedly at'

2.3. *ceytu* type of verbal form + um + *ceyaamal* type of verbal form

kaNTu 'having seen' + um + kaaN 'see' + mal > kaNTum kaaNaamal 'turning a blind eye'

2.4. *ceyaamal* type of verbal form + *ceyaamal* type of verbal form

ooy 'cease' + aamal + ozhi 'cease' > ooyaamal ozhiyaamal 'always'

We have noted elsewhere that the nonfinite forms before a finite verb can be distinguished into three:1. *ceyya* type of non-finite form

2. *ceytu* type of non-finite form

3. *ceyyaamal* / *ceyyaatu* type of non-finite form

The *ceytu* type of non-finite form denotes affirmation and *ceyyaamal* type of non-finite form denotes negation. There exists a few semantic relation between *ceyyaamal* type of non-finite forms finite verbal forms. They are listed below:

1. Coordination

kaNNan ennaip parkkaamal viTTukkup poonaan

'Kannan wen home without seeing me'

2. Simultanity

kaNNan oru vaarttaiyum collaamal angkee ninRaan

'Kannan stood without uttering a word'

3. Reason

mazhai ndiiNTa ndaaL peyyaamal payir vaaTippooyiRRu

'As it did not rain for a long time, the crops dried'

4. Purpose

kaNNan kuzhndataiyai azhaamal paarttukkoNTaan

'Kannan looked after the child so that it did not cry'

As in the case of *ceytu* type of non-finite forms, *ceyyaamal* type of non-finite forms can also be seen either as a derivation or inflection. That is *aamal* can be considered as an inflectional suffix leading to the formation of negative verbal participle form or as an adverbializer leading to the

formation of adverbs. KTTA has listed a number of ceyyaamal type of non-finite forms as adverbs due to their acquired idiosyncratic meaning. So, we can consider *ceyyaamal* type of non-finite forms as a rice source for the formation of adverbs as these forms are capable of acquiring idiosyncratic meaning.

2.2.3.4. Adverbs form *ceyyaatu*-type non-finte verbal forms

ceyyaatu type of non-finite forms are having the following morphological structure;

Verb + negative suffix + verbal participle suffix

cey + aat+ u

KTTA has listed only the following ceyyaatu type of forms as adverbs.

ooy 'cease' + aatu + ozhi 'cease' + aatu > ooyaatu ozhiyaatu 'without stop'

aamal and *aatu* are synonymous suffixes but the second one is used only in the higher variety.

aRiyaamal ~ aRiyaatu 'unknowingly'

tavaRaamal ~ tavaRaatu 'without fail'

2.2.3.5. Adverbs form *ceytaal*-type of non-finite forms

The *ceytaal* type of non-finite form has the following morphological structure:

Verb + past tense suffix + conditional suffix

cey + t + aal

The past tense suffix loses its tense denoting function when it occurs before the conditional suffix *aal*.

KTTA has listed only a few conditional forms as adverbs.

1. Simple forms

en 'say' + R + aal > enRaal (used as a conditional form)

2.Compound forms

2.1.N + *ceytaal* type of non-finite form

muNuk (an onomatopoeic word) + enRaal > muNukkenRaal 'at the slightest provocation'

2.2.ceyya type of non-finite form + ceytaal type of non-finite form

curungka 'to shorten' + connaal 'if said' > curungkacconnaal 'in brief'

colla 'to say' + poonaal 'if went' > collappoonaal 'in fact'

2.3.ceytu type of non-finite form + ceyaamal type of non-finite form

minci 'having remained' + poonaal 'if went' > mincippoonaal `if exeeded'

The clause with *ceytaal* type of verbal form is in conditional relation with the verb in finite clause.

kaNNan vandtaal raatai varuvaaL

'Radhai will come, if Kannan comes'

The *ceytaal* type of conditional forms are also lexicalized as adverbs as they have acquired idiosyncratic meanings. ceytaal type of conditional forms also can form a source for the formation of adverbs; but KTTA has listed only five such forms as adverbs. So, it appears that the possibility of *ceytaal* type of form getting lexicalized as adverbs is very less.

3. Conclusion

The data taken form KTTA depicts how nouns and verbs and their inflected forms come to be lexicalized as adverbs. The following table gives the number of forms listed in KTTA under each type of formations:

	Type of formation	**Number of forms**
1	*a/i/e*-prefixed adverbial forms	27
2	*oru*-prefixed adverbial forms	5
3	*ee*-suffixed adverbial forms	25
4	*um*-suffixed adverbial forms	22
5	*varai*-suffixed adverbial forms	3
6	*ellaam*-suffixed adverbial forms	2
7	meel-suffixed adverbial forms	2

8	reduplicated adverbial forms	8
9	ukku-suffixed adverbial forms	27
10	*ooTu*-suffixed adverbial forms	7
11	*uTan*-suffixed adverbial forms	2
12	*il*-suffixed adverbial forms	45
13	*aal*-suffixed adverbial forms	3
14	*aaka*-suffixed adverbial forms	150+
15	*enRu*-suffixed adverbial forms	107
16	*ena*-suffixed adverbial forms	1
17	*poola*-suffixed adverbial forms	6
18	*ceyya*-type of non-finite adverbial forms	77
19	*ceytu*-type of non-finite adverbial forms	87
20	*ceyyaamal*-type of non-finite adverbial forms	19
21	*ceyaatu*-type of non-finite adverbial forms	1
22	cey*t*aal-type of non-finite adverbial forms	5

The prefixes like a/i/e and *oru* and the suffixes like *ee, um*, *varai*, *ellaam*, and *meel* cannot be taken as adverbial formative affixes. The case-suffixed forms as well as the non- finite forms (which can occur before verbs) could be potential resource from which adverbs can be pumped in by lexicalization at the meaning level.

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